



Hong Kong Times

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

1824

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$250,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS \$800,000

RESERVE FUND \$27,500

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,150,000

PAID-UP \$1,062,500

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gilles, Esq. ChowTungShang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stollerforth, Esq. Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Parts Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

INSURANCES.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company
having this Day been TRANSFERRED
to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to
accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT
RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

K. FUKU, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33-

EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER:—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1894. [974]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1894. [100]

Masonic.

S. T. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 13th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [1862]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [1863]

Hotels.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the FRENCH
CONCESSION, a very convenient spot on
SHAMEN, is now prepared to offer the BEST
ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or
OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring
their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and
EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid
to their Comfort.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept,
WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality;
and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY
FAIR and REASONABLE.

A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with
BAR attached.

V. A. ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 31st July, 1894. [1834]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD and LODGING from \$60 to \$70
per Month.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [1861]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly
redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a
NEW WING has been built, which commands
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland
of China.

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day..... \$ 4.00

One person, per month..... 25.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
day..... 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
week..... 45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
month..... from \$120 to 140.00

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [125]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-Hwan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and
TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE
to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW"
occupies the best situation on the Shau-kwai-wan
Road, commands an excellent view of the
Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes
from the Southward. Steam-launches can at
any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the
spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort

BATHING PAVILIONS

have been added, enabling the public to indulge
in sea bathing at any time.

Private Dining and Tiffins prepared in First-

class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can
be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894. [1643]

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT in ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

856

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

—(—)

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [159]

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

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DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East.

A Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 11th December, 1894. [141]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's.

LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC.

Per Case, Plnts.....	\$5.50
Per Case, Quarts.....	\$5.00
ST. GERMAIN.	
Per Case, Plnts.....	\$7.50
Per Case, Quarts.....	\$7.00
ST. ESTEPHE.	
Per Case, Quarts.....	\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

SEED LISTS, with hints for Gardening, are
NOW READY, and Orders are being booked
for delivery on arrival of the Seeds. They will
be executed in the sequence in which they are
received as long as the supply lasts.

EARLY SOWINGS are to hand by Parcel Post
of

CELERIY SEED:

SOLID WHITE
MANCHESTER RED
SULHAM'S PRIZE PINK
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE
WHITE PLUME;

Also,

CINERARIA:

MARITIMA
JAMES'S PRIDE.

The above can be sown now and next month
in boxes under cover, protected from ants.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for
use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural
nourishment to the soil, and assists the process
of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to
attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 20 lbs. each...\$1.75

" " 28 lbs.\$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

L A W N M O W E R S,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at the "Land We Live
In" Hotel, THOMAS SILBERMAN, aged 57 years,
At 11, Kneaford Terrace, Kowloon, on the
11th instant, MAGGIE WILSON, wife of John
Brownhill, chief engineer S.S. *Nanshan*, aged
31 years.

The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m.
to-morrow.

July 29th.

In the recent encounter with the Korean
troops, 3,000 rifles, of the latest French and Ger-
man pattern, and ten quick-firing guns were
captured by the Japanese. These are all the
modern fire-arms possessed by the Koreans.

THE FIGHT AT ASAN.

FUSAN, August 2nd.

The Queen of Korea has been sent into retire-
ment on account of her ceaseless intriguing in
the interests of the Min family. The head of the
Min has been sent to an island off the coast to
keep him out of mischief.

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keep him out of mischief.

The following are taken from the *N. C. Daily
News* of the 6th inst.:—

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the *China Gazette*.)

LATEST WAR NEWS.

July 28th.

The Queen of Korea has been sent into retire-
ment on account of her ceaseless intriguing in
the interests of the Min family. The head of the
Min has been sent to an island off the coast to
keep him out of mischief.

The following are taken from the *N. C. Daily
News* of the 6th inst.:—

THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE PAID THREE VISITS

The Chinese authorities have paid three visits
to the steamer *Pellerat*, the last time because
it was thought she had among her cargo an

but it is hopeless to attempt to translate it. It
sounds like Hungchuen, but the only Hung-
chuen we know of is a frontier station of the
Chinese close to Russian Manchuria.—Ed.

(Special to the *N. C. Daily News*.)

THE PRISONERS AT SASEBO.

NAGASAKI, August 4th.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* has arrived here from
Tsushima with orders from Admiral Fremantle
to proceed to Sasebo and obtain the release
of the *Kwoshing* prisoners. To prevent the
Japanese proceeding to Sasebo, the Japanese
Government has undertaken to produce them at
Nagasaki, and they are expected hourly.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NAGASAKI.

One thousand troops from the local garrison
are due here overland to-day.

CAPTAIN GALSWORTHY'S REPORT.

August 5th, 5.58 p.m.

Captain Galsworthy's report is entirely in
favour of the Japanese. The *Kwoshing* was
not connected with the warships, and had no
knowledge of the naval fight. Being helpless
she offered to surrender, but the Chinese General
on board objected, and threatened the Captain's life.
The *Nanhai*, after warning, fired a broadside
and elsewhere, but they are too deep to interfere
with the safety of the ordinary coasting steamers
at high water, though there will not be much to
spare at low tide for some of them.

The Police have adopted energetic measures
to prevent rioting between Chinese and Japanese.

Four Chinese have been arrested on suspicion
of committing assaults on people they thought
were Japanese in disguise. One of them has been
identified as having assaulted a Japanese one
night and a Spanish subject the next day. He
was before the Mixed Court on Saturday and
remanded, and will be kept out of mischief at
the Police Station till Saturday next.

As soon as war was declared, the British
Consul at Nagasaki informed his nationals of
the fact. There were fears that the Chinese
quarter at Nagasaki would be burnt down.
Many Chinese arrived here last Saturday by the
Empress of China.

Owing to the war, the steamer *Tava* dis-
charged at Hongkong the lead that was among
her Shanghai cargo.

A private telegram was received here on
Saturday from Kobe stating that the Japanese
had attacked the Canton gull-hall there and that
there had been some serious fighting.

The *Chungking* is due here to-day from
Tientsin and Chefoo. She has on board the
members of the Japanese Legation and others,
numbering sixty Japanese in all. At Taku they
were attacked by the Chinese and mortared.

In response to the request of the Consular
Body, the Taotai has ordered the District and
Mixed Court Magistrates to issue proclamations
warning the Chinese not to manifest any hostility
towards the Japanese in the Settlement
under pain of severe punishment.

RIOT AT KOBE.

The *Shupiao* and *Hupao* claim to have
received telegrams announcing a riot against the
Chinese at Ko-ki, by Japanese rowdies, who,
taking advantage of the hauling down of the
Chinese Consular flag, attacked the guild house
of the Kiangsu and Chekiang men, killing many
of the Chinese. But says the *Hupao*, until we
have confirmation of the above by a succeeding
telegram we cannot vouch for the truth of these
statements.

JAPANESE SPIES IN CHINA.

It is stated that letters have been received
from Japan to the effect that several hundred
Japanese disguised as Chinese workmen,
artisans, doctors, monks, etc., are at present
at the Northern ports, and the authorities are
warned against engaging men of whose antecedents
they are ignorant.

THE JAPANESE ARMY IN KOREA.

Letters to the *Hupao* state that the mortality
amongst the Japanese soldiers in Korea is very
great. People in Japan have been impressed
by armed parties and many women also taken
over to Korea to act as cooks and nurses to the
Japanese army.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on the
22nd instant.

THE MODERN OPHIR.

Further great finds of gold are reported to have
been made at Coolgardie, West Australia.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Times* states it is rumoured that another
conversion of Indian Government loans is
probable before long.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

LONDON, August 6th.

There is a remarkable rise in all the " gilt-edged "
stocks, due to the plethora of money and
to banks reducing the interest on deposits to half
per cent.

The prospects of the passing of the United
States Tariff Bill also contributes to a revival
of business.

THE FORMOSAN ARMY.

No fewer than 15,000 men have recently been
added to the Formosan army, raising its number
now to something like 35,000 men completely
armed. The military depots, it is claimed, have
been strengthened, and the garrisons of the
Chinese Consular flag, attacked the guild house
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have confirmation of the above by a succeeding
telegram we cannot vouch for the truth of these
statements.

THE ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS.

Complete arrangements for the protection of
these works against incendiaries, etc., have
been made by Liu Tao-tai, Commissioner of the
Kiangsu Arsenal, strong bodies of regular
troops having been drafted for this purpose.
Day and night signals have also been arranged
in case of alarm, and the regulars have been
further reinforced by volunteer bands of Arsenal
hands whose weapons are placed close at hand
while at work in the shops in case of their being
attacked.

THE EX-BLACK FLAG CHINE.

Brigadier General Liu Yung-fu, ex-Black Flag
Chief of Ansan and new Naval Division Com-
mander of Nancu (Namo), Kuang-teng, has
been called over with his six battalions of
Kuang men to go to Formosa as second in
command of the united forces of that island; but it
is unlikely that he will go, owing to his having
been ordered to proceed overland with his troops
to the North and because his own ambition lies
more that way. He and his men are depicted
as much, if not more than they can conveniently
attend to in protecting their own naval stations
without looking further afield for active service.

LIAO-TUNG.

News came to hand from Shanghai this after-
noon to the effect that a Japanese squadron of
twenty-four ships arrived off the entrance to
Wei-hai-wei at daylight yesterday, and, after a
desperate engagement with the forts and guard-
ships, were beaten off. It is not stated whether
the Japanese sustained any losses, or had their
ships injured, but a renewal of the attack is
anticipated. In the meantime a Japanese
squadron of twelve sail will, it is asserted, give
battle to the Chinese squadron which is patrol-
ling the Gulf of Pechili.

There is doubtless a good deal of truth in this
news, and there is now no longer any room to
doubt that the Japanese have made up their
minds to destroy the Chinese fleet as soon as
possible with a view to preventing them cutting
off their communication between the south of
Korea and the Straits of Shimonoseki.

In the course of next week we may therefore
expect news of some desperate and decisive
naval operations in the Gulf of Pechili or there-
abouts.

The following are taken from the *N. C. Daily
News* of the 6th inst.:—

THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE PAID THREE VISITS

The Chinese authorities have paid three visits
to the steamer *Pellerat*, the last time because
it was thought she had among her cargo an

article that came under the heading of munitions
of war. The article in question turned out to be
common soda.

While not objecting to the sale of Chinese
steamers to foreigners or to the purchase of foreign
vessels by Chinese, the Taotai is very vigilant
in his endeavours to prevent the sale of other
vessels to Japanese.

In one case recently he
objected to the employment of a vessel for
carrying munitions of war for the Japanese

while, as a matter of fact, she was at the time
being similarly employed by the Chinese.

A committee of five influential Japanese
is to be appointed to assist the U. S. Consul-General
in managing the Japanese colony, as for example
sending back to Japan those who wish to leave,
and other matters which do not ordinarily
come within the official functions of a Consul.

For convenience in communicating with the
Japanese here, a non-official Japanese interpreter
will be attached to the U. S. Consulate. Among
the American Consul-General's new protégés are
300 people whom he does not know what to do
with.

The report that torpedoes have been laid off
Silver Island does not appear to be correct, the
floating targets used by the fort being mistaken
for torpedo buoys. Some five hundred contract
torpedoes have been laid in the North Channel
and elsewhere, but they are too deep to interfere
with the safety of the ordinary coasting steamers
at high water, though there will not be much to
spare at low tide for some of them.

The Police have adopted energetic measures
to prevent rioting between Chinese and Japanese.

Four Chinese have been arrested on suspicion
of committing assaults on people they thought
were Japanese in disguise. One of them has been
identified as having assaulted a Japanese one
night and a Spanish subject the next day. He
was before the Mixed Court on Saturday and
remanded, and will be kept out of mischief at
the Police Station till Saturday next.

As soon as war was declared, the British
Consul at Nagasaki informed his nationals of
the fact. There were fears that the Chinese
quarter at Nagasaki would be burnt down.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

2.—There being now an opportunity to consider the convenience of commerce, which no doubt has been greatly interfered with, for the sake of a greater good, such as the public health.

3.—Considering that the medical inspection on board the daily steamers and launches ought to be sufficient hereafter to insure the preservation of the sanitary state which this port has enjoyed notwithstanding the daily intercourse with the infected districts.

4.—Having heard the Medical Board and being in harmony with its opinion,

I do hereby determine that the execution of decree No. 127 of the 1st of June and that and the 1st paragraph of decree No. 123 of the 15th of May of the same year shall cease; but all that is stated in paragraphs Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this last decree to continue in force.

The Colonial Surgeon shall divide the Sanitary duties among the medical practitioners of the Board therein mentioned.

Let the authorities and other persons to whom the execution of this dovelves be duly informed so that they may act accordingly.

(Sgd.) JOSÉ M. DE S. MORTA E COSTA,
Government House.

Macau, August 6th, 1894.

Captain Barboza, the Inspector General of the Exchequer, and Dr. Fornelos, judge of Timor, were among the passengers who left here for Timor by the Eastern and Australasian Co's steamer *Guthrie* on the 3rd inst. It is to be hoped that Capt. Barboza's departure to that brightened possession of Fair Luislana has nothing to do with extra taxation and increased revenue, for already the poor, half-civilised Indians are scarcely able to find sufficient means to provide their daily sustenance; in fact, so overwhelmed are they with the taxes and other contributions, that many of them are said to have resolved to only work enough to get them the bare necessities of life, to prevent being "squeezed" out of their hard-earned savings.

I enclose you a new prospectus of the Macao Lottery, and a plan of working it. The lottery is to consist of a monthly series of twelve hundred tickets at two dollars each, divided into ten equal parts. The drawing will take place on the second Sunday of each month, and the prizes will be one of \$1,000, one each of \$200 and \$100 respectively, of two \$50, twenty of \$10, and forty of \$5—a total of \$1,800. Of the remaining \$600 a fifth per cent. duty on the price absorbs \$10 and five per cent. commission \$120, leaving \$120 to defray sundry expenses and for the benefit of the House of Holy Mercy. It is really not to be wondered at that the Lottery has not proved a paying concern, when one considers that the Government imposes such a prohibitive duty as 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all the tickets issued.

Our local papers are as usual having a "high old time" abusing each other, apparently just for the sake of "old custom."

THE SINKING OF THE "KOWSHING."

MR. VON HANNEKEN'S STATEMENT.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 6th says editorially:—

Mr. Von Hannenken's deposition as to the sinking of the *Kowshing* was received here yesterday, and we regret to say that while it confirms the story circulated by the ex-Japanese Consul-General here, as far as regards the insubordination of the Chinese troops, it also confirms the original story that the Japanese fired on the men struggling in the water. The *Nantung*, Mr. Von Hannenken says, stopped the *Kowshing* and ordered her to anchor, which was obeyed. The Japanese officer then overhauled the *Kowshing's* cargo and was satisfied that she was a British ship. The next order to Captain Galsworth was to follow the *Nantung* to a Japanese port, but the troopers on board, preferring death to being taken prisoner, refused to allow this. Captain Galsworth explained that he had left the *Felha* before any hostilities had begun, and he asked to be allowed to return with his freight to Taku. The next order was a signal to the captain to quit the ship immediately, the reply being that this was impossible, as the trooper would not allow it. Again came the signal "Quit the ship immediately," which was followed by the discharge of a torpedo, and a broadside. The *Kowshing* did not finally sink for half an hour after she was torpedoed, and as she was sinking the *Nantung* lowered a boat full of armed men, who fired on the men struggling in the water, the Chinese troops on the sinking ship also firing indiscriminately. Mr. von Hannenken swam to the island, from which he was rescued by the German gunboat *Ullis*, with some hundred and fifty of the troops.

It will be seen that this report differs in a very material point from that issued by Mr. Koshi, the Japanese Consul, on Friday last, and they would almost seem that Captain Galsworth and Mr. Tamplin were kept prisoners at Sasebo from Sunday, the 20th of July to Saturday the 4th of August, without being allowed to communicate with their friends, from some motive not unconnected with this discrepancy. We learn from the *Hsing Sun* that these so-called "prisoners" were taken to Sasebo by the *Yasama* Kas from Chemipo on the 29th of July, and they were no doubt still at Sasebo till but for the action of Admiral Fremantle. We learn that on Monday or Tuesday last week the *Sovereign* arrived at Nagasaki, and Captain Henderson and Mr. Quin, the British Consul, made a formal visit to the Governor of Nagasaki to make enquiries as to the two English prisoners reported to be at Sasebo. The Governor was astounded at the report and promised to make enquiries immediately. Sasebo is only sixty miles from Nagasaki, and the two ports are connected by wire, but though Mr. Quin sent a wire in despatch in the interval, he had received no reply from the Governor up to the time the *Empress of China* left on Thursday. It was thought that the Japanese had an object in preserving this mystery as to the whereabouts of the survivors of the *Kowshing*.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

(Translated from *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd* in N. C. Daily News.)

About three hundred years ago a drama somewhat similar to the present one was enacted in Korea. Domestic strife, due to the internal dissensions displayed towards an aggressive Christianity, gave the Japanese Government the idea of affording the malcontents a sphere of action outside their own country, where they would be able to find an outlet for their bellicose spirits with comparatively little injury to their native land. Without any pretence whatsoever, the Japanese hordes under Hideyoshi invaded Korea and marched through the country, which after long years of peace had become flourishing and prosperous, right up to the northern frontier, leaving in their train a depopulated desert. On the Chinese frontier, however, they encountered the troops which the Ming, after repeated applications on the part of the King of Korea, had at length despatched to his assistance. Driven back by the Chinese into the frigidly devastated peninsula, the retreat of the Japanese resolved itself into a disorganized nest, which only came to an end at Fusan, where a small fortress took in the remnants of the mighty army.

of which the rest had either been slain or had succumbed to privation.

Korea was completely laid waste, commerce utterly disorganized, and industries were in many instances annihilated for ever. The manufacture of porcelain, which at that time stood almost on the Chinese level, was transferred to Japan by forcibly removing the workers to Satsuma, where they were the first to turn out the so-called Satsuma ware. Scarce a third of the population of Korea survived; a great many had, during the eight years of this bloody war, taken to the mountains, and returned but slowly the occupations of peace. Korea presented about the beginning of the seventeenth century a somewhat similar picture to that of Germany fifty years later at the close of the Thirty Years' War.

While the Ming troops were besieging the remains of the Japanese army at Fusan [1] news was brought them of the fall of the dynasty, and their leaders returned in hot haste to China. The Japanese, without ships or means of communication with their homes, remained in Fusan [2] and established a colony there which, after maintaining itself for centuries, by the treaty of 1870 first acquired a legal status [3]. The Chinese troops which assisted them to drive out the Japanese invaders earned the lasting gratitude of the Koreans, and from that period dates the high esteem in which every Korean holds the Chinese, and the undying hatred he cherishes towards the Japanese, who in that campaign displayed all the bloodthirstiness of which an Asiatic is capable.

Misgovernment and the resulting general dissatisfaction brought about the fall of the Ming dynasty, and in that dire extremity the Emperor invoked the aid of the Manchus. The latter responded to the call, but found China so disorganized by internal dissension that all propounding up of the dynasty was out of the question, and the Manchu leader therefore declared himself Emperor and gradually restored order. He was resolved to include Korea within his dominions, and in 1635 set out to make the Korean King his vassal. The King—whose country was still suffering from the effects of the Japanese invasion—entertained the proposal without demur, bearing in mind the fact that Korea owed her deliverance from a cruel enemy to China's power. [4] The state of dependence thus created is difficult to define according to international law. China in no wise interfered in Korean affairs, and Korea sent annually a mission to Peking which took with it one or two insignificant presents of tribute, and in return carried home valuable presents from the Emperor.

The present ruler of Korea (Li Shi) is the nephew of the former king, who died without issue, and was declared after the death of the latter his *filius posthumus* by adoption. His own father was Regent (Tai In Kun) during his minority, but on his son's coming of age took no steps to abdicate the government. The Queen's party, therefore, thought they would force him to do so by creating a revolution inside the palace. To their horror, however, this revolution assumed unexpected dimensions, and it became clear that the Regent possessed the sympathy of the entire nation. True it is that he was of a hard cruel nature, as his anti-Christian measures show, but he had with great insight discovered the sole spot in the Korean Government and endeavoured to set things right. The oligarchy had made great encroachments and lowered the people to a state of abject servitude. By keeping down the nobility with a strong hand and supporting the people in every way he had gained the affection of the latter to such an extent that in the fight against the Queen, the representatives of the influential Min family, the people ranged him to a man on the side of the Regent. The King, in grave danger, turned to China for help, and a Chinese army having speedily restored order, the Regent was banished to Pao-tung-in, where he remained for several years. By so doing China had taken an active part in Korean politics, and was naturally unwilling to allow a right which had thus been so to speak, conferred on her to remain in abeyance.

When the King decided to open his country to foreign trade he asked China for advice, and officials were supplied to him, who concluded the treaties with the foreign Powers. [5] Throughout this period Chinese troops remained in Seoul, and effectively contributed to the keeping in order of the excited masses. Treaties were concluded with America, Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, and Japan went the length of making a new treaty similar to those concluded with European Powers. But these developments were an eyesore to the Japanese, [6] who were jealous of the political preponderance China had gained by upholding the royal dignity, and this more especially, as they had quietly assumed that Korea was beyond a doubt included in their political sphere. Intrigues of all sorts gradually came to light, and it was proved that a part of Korean officialdom, corrupted by Japan, had created a Japanese faction within the Korean Government. Japanese newspapers spoke of this party as that of progress; uncrowned patriots were dubbed conservative and reactionary.

In 1884, the mine was fired; Pali and instigated by Japan the mob [8] attacked the governing party, murdered six of the most prominent members of the Council of State, mortally wounded one of the royal family and threatened the other high officials. The Japanese Minister occupied the palace with several hundred men [9] under the pretext of protecting the King against the insurgents, and a pro-Japanese Government with the notorious Kim-ki-Kun at its head was instituted. After two days, [10] however, the incredible took place, and the intrigue concocted with so much murder was rudely broken up by the Chinese troops. The Japanese withdrew to Japan taking with them their paid *progressive* murderers. In the eyes of the world they made themselves ridiculous as diplomats, and they revealed the utterly contemptible weakness of their character as men. [11]

Since then the Japanese have ever thought of revenge. An Japanese newspaper, with inconsiderate lack of taste, remark, the rebellion of the Tong-hak was influenced by Japan, and Japanese officers even took an active part in it. As this rebellion, having been suppressed by Chinese troops, did not lead to the desired end, namely a general revolution, in the troubled waters of which Japan hoped to fish to her own advantage, the present expedition was organized. [12]

The question is—Will it bring about the contemplated wished for and secure for Japan that influence in Korea which Japanese statesmen demand as being necessary in the interests of their country? We do not believe it. It is difficult to disturb the repose of the Chinese Colossus, and a people addicted naturally to agriculture and commerce find it not easy to summon up the requisite energy for war. But China has already three times snatched her vessel out of the claws of the Japanese, and during the last twelve years a protectorate was developed itself out of the former state of nominal [13] suzerainty, the maintenance of which is a matter of political power. [14] We do not doubt that China will in the present instance likewise do all that lies in her power energetically to rebut the pretensions of Japan and restore to unhappy Korea the peace so necessary to her development.

We have appended some valuable notes kindly made for us by one who has a unique acquaintance with Korea and its history.—E.S.

1.—It was near Fusae.

2.—The Japanese opened negotiations resulting in their being allowed to remain in Fusan.

3.—More correctly: "acquired the status of a foreign settlement."

4.—The King, loyal to his Ming deliverers, refused to acknowledge to Manchu claim twice and took up arms in defence of the Ming. Disasterous defeat followed his efforts and the King of Korea had eventually to tender abject submission as a vassal. A stone pillar near Seoul marks the scene of the last conflict.

5.—As a foil to Japanese machinations the Victor Li from Tientsin pressed the King to open his country to foreign Powers.

6.—It might be better to say that these developments "met with no favour from the Japanese."

7.—"Uncorrupted" or "pro-Chinese."

8.—The pro-Japanese faction attacked the governing party.

9.—The Japanese Minister had fully a hundred men.

10.—After five days the populace rose and assisted by Chinese troops compelled the Japanese to withdraw.

11.—It might be better to say that "the Japanese were universally condemned as intruders and oppressors."

12.—Add: "in order to escape from the throes of a revolution amongst her own people headed by samurai, *toshi* and other malcontents."

13.—"Quiescent" would be better than "nominal."

14.—Add: "and national necessity as well."

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE FAR EAST.

Per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, from London, July 10th.—To Yokohama: Miss F. J. Horn, Miss Tora, To Shanghai: Mr. Morrison, Mr. Eugene Whiffart, To Hongkong: Miss Ross.

Per P. & O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, August 3rd.—To Yokohama: Captain Wood, Mr. W. Moss.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, July 2nd.—To Yokohama: Mr. Roeper, To Hongkong: Mr. Maro.

Per Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, August 6th.—To Yokohama: Mr. Bergmann, Mr. M. Sayensky, Miss Wilson, Rev. S. Swann, Mr. G. Scheffler, To Kobe: Mr. Kellman. To Shanghai: Mr. Stoeber, Miss C. Evelyn Gibbs, To Hongkong: Colonel W. B. Williams, Mr. G. M. H. Playfair.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), July 9th.

Several hill tribes of Vanuatu Island of the Fiji group refused to pay communal dues, and armed with clubs, attacked the native police who tried to enforce their collection.

Sir John B. Thrusby, British Governor of Fiji, took steps to quell the uprising, and after a severe encounter was successful. Seven rebels were killed and a large number wounded. Troops were also wounded.

PRAGUE (Bohemia), July 9th.

A bomb was exploded last evening at Pilzen, in front of a building occupied by the German Athletic Association and the German Traders' Club. Two officers were slightly injured. One civilian was seriously wounded. All the windows of the building and those of the houses near it were shattered. Attempts were made at the same hour to explode bombs before the District Court and Police Court.

ODESSA, July 9th.

The passenger steamer *Vladimir*, from Sebastopol for this port, came in collision with an Indian steamer last night at Eupatoria, a town of Russia on the western coast of the Crimea.

The *Vladimir* was so badly injured that she sank. Some of the passengers were saved, but it is believed that fully sixty persons were drowned and a large number injured.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the opening of the church schools at Kingston, pointed a moral from the republican countries in various parts of the world. "These lands," said the Duke, "have no principles, and so we hear of large numbers being shot down because the authorities are unable to keep order in any other way."

The Duke also spoke of the tendency of the present age to over-education.

BERLIN, July 10th.

The Imperial High Court has rejected the appeal of Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew-baiter, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon him for libelling Prussian officials.

MADRID, July 10th.

An anarchist has been arrested at La Union, near Gerona, upon suspicion of being concerned in the plot to assassinate President Casimiro Perier of France.

BARCELONA, July 10th.

Romero Muñoz, who attempted to assassinate the Civil Governor of this city on June 26th, was to-day sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment.

TOULON, July 10th.

The fire in the arsenal to-night caused damage to the amount of several millions of francs. The large machinery section, in which were valuable electrical instruments, was destroyed. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

HUNTER'S QUAY, July 10th.

With very light air blowing across the bay, the *Vigilant* and *Britannia* started this morning in the race for the Clyde Corinthian Cup, over a fifty-mile course. With a time allowance of three minutes, the *Britannia* defeated the *Vigilant* by eight minutes and fifty-two seconds.

The *Vigilant* gilded over the line at the start three minutes behind the *Britannia*. As the boats approached the Cloch shore the breeze had freshened, with promise of holding all over the fifth.

Passing the Cloch lighthouse they stayed to starboard almost together. The *Vigilant*'s sails were far from being in good order. The main sail especially was setting away.

On the short tackling up to Weymouth Castle the *Vigilant* was under the *Britannia's* lee beam. At the Skelmorlie mark-the *Britannia* was two minutes and forty-three seconds ahead of the *Vigilant*, the widest gap shown in any of the races sailed by the two yachts.

Passing Innellan the *Vigilant* was to the windward, and there was not a length between them. The *Vigilant* went head off Lunderston Bay, the *Britannia* crossing under her stern.

At the Kilcreggan mark-the *Britannia* again led by two minutes and forty seconds ahead. Passing Inchinnan the *Vigilant* had to go round to the west of the Cloch lighthouse, and at the end of the first round fifty-six seconds ahead.

At the Skelmorlie mark-on the second round the *Britannia* was ahead 1 minute and 7 seconds. The *Vigilant* gained for a short distance, but the *Britannia* recovered her lead before reaching the Arrochar head, which she passed a minute and 52 seconds ahead. Passing Inchinnan the *Vigilant* had by 5 minutes and 26 seconds, and at the Kilcreggan head

the lead had been increased to 4 minutes and 48 seconds.

The two yachts crossed the finish—*Britannia* 65, 14m. 14s., *Vigilant* 66, 20m. 46s., consequently the *Britannia* crossed the line 5 minutes 28 seconds ahead.

There is little doubt in the opinion of yachtsmen that the *Britannia* is likely to prove the faster boat throughout. Those who supported the American yacht have veered completely around and say that unless the *Vigilant* behaves very differently in the more open course of Rothesay—where the

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—98 per cent., prem., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000 paid up,—824, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—15, buyers
CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 167 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$137 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$70, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sales and buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$21 per share, sales and buyers.
SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$34, buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$50, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
Chi-Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.
REFINERIES.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.
MINING.
Punjim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$63 per share, sellers.
Punjim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.
The Jeloch Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6, sales and buyers.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$325 per share, sales and buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$201.

The Shamian Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$5, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101, sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Daily Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Soap Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$1 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/1
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight 2/1

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.70

ON INDIA—

T. T. 194
On Demand 194

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 73
Private, 30 days' sight 74
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.30
Silver (per oz.) 28 13/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. M. Batalha. Mr. F. Mason.
Mr. Dejan de la Batic. Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Rev. S. A. Bayley. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. T. Brockett. Mr. Oscar Noodt.
Mrs. R. Claxton. Mr. Hugh McPhail.
Dr. V. Danenberg. Mr. F. E. Shean.
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Mr. J. E. East. Mr. G. H. Wheeler.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. W. Whibley.
Mr. R. Lyall.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Beatblock. Mrs. Milroy.
Miss Coe. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. E. Delben. Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. F. H. Slegk.
Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. Gen. Fidell. Capt. & Mrs. Stockham.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. Morris Jones. Mr. D. Wymer.
Dr. Meaden.
Mr. Medhurst.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Seller, 10th August.—Canton 10th August; General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SARPEDON, British steamer, 1,500, J. Barr, 11th August.—Singapore 4th August; General—Butterfield & Swire.
COMET, French gunboat, 470, Commander M. Mandel, 14th August.—Saigon 6th August; General—Dieudonné German steamer, 623, A. C. Hundewadt, 13th Aug.—Newchwang 6th August; Beaufort & Co.
PARTIAN, British steamer, 1,040, C. C. Thomson, 11th August.—Shanghai 7th August; General—General-Slemens & Co.
ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 11th August.—Pakhol, Karbong & Co.
TROAS, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
PAKSHAN, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
MONGKUT, British steamer, for Bangkok.
ASH, Danish steamer, for Holbow, &c.

DEPARTURES.
August 10, PRONTO, German str., for Canton.
August 11, MONGKUT, British str., for Bangkok.
August 11, CATHAY, British str., for Shanghai.
August 11, PAKSHAN, British steamer, for Swatow, and Singapore.
August 11, PERU, American str., for Nagasaki, Yokohama and San Francisco.
August 11, ETHIOPE, British str., for Nagasaki, August 11, CALIFORNIA, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 11, CANTON, British steamer, for Amoy and Shanghai.
August 11, LIGHTNING, British str., for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
August 11, YUENHSIEN, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per SARPEDON, from Singapore—416 Chinese.
Per ACTIV, from Pakhol, &c.—7 Europeans and 117 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per PERU, for Nagasaki.—1 Japanese. For Yokohama.—Mr. J. Kuhn. For San Francisco.—Mr. Levi Putman.

Per CATHAY, from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Li Shockwan, Captain C. Ripley, Captain Mackenzie, Messrs. W. C. H. Watson, Ting Kin How, and B. Burchmore. From London—Captain and Miss Ellis, Miss Anderson, and Mr. D. G. Beebe. From Singapore.—Lieut. J. J. Walls.

REPORTS.

The British steamship PARTHIAN reports that she left Shanghai on the 7th instant, and had fine weather throughout, with variable winds.

The British steamship SARPEDON reports that she left Singapore on the 4th instant, and had moderate south to south-west winds until within 100 miles from Hongkong; thence had cloudy weather and variable winds and rain squalls at times.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Canton.—Per POWERS to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.—For SWATOW and BANGKOK.—Per PHRA NANG to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 9 A.M.

For SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHEW.—Per HAITAN on Monday, the 13th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For SIKKIM and CALCUTTA.—Per LIGHTNING on Monday, the 13th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANDES, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens, ALWINE, German steamer, 400. J. JESSEN, 9th August.—PAKHOI 6th August, and HOLLOW 8th General—Wiesler & Co.

ARDAGY, British steamer, 1,080, H. Smith, 9th August.—MELL 21st July, COAL—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ARIAKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,830, Hallstrom, 28th July.—KUCHINOTOU 21st July, COALS—MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

ASK, Danish steamer, 391, N. C. REVELSTAKE, 9th August.—HAIPHONG 3rd August, and HOLLOW 8th RICE.—ARNOLD, KARBONG & CO.

ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,805, P. S. MILLS, 9th August.—KUCHINOTOU 31st July, COALS.—MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, Captain STOPENI, HONGKONG and WHAMPAO DOCK CO. LTD.—Tug.

FUSHAN, Chinese steamer, 1,500, W. H. LUNT, 27th July.—CAINTA 27th July, General & CO.

GARIBOLDI, British steamer, 1,102, A. E. HODGES, 10th August.—FOOCHEW 7th August, AMOY 8th and SWATOW 9th, General—D. LAPRACK & CO.

HERTHA, German steamer, 2,006, TH. HILDEBRANDT, 9th August.—SINGAPORE 3rd August, General—O. S. S. CO.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 35, ANCHALA, 1st June.—SANDAKAN 26th May.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,808, W. M. SMITH, R.N.R., 10th August.—SAN FRANCISCO 17th July, and YOKOHAMA 4th August, MAILS and GENERAL.—O. & O. S. S. CO.

PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. WATSON, 7th August.—BANGKOK 28th July, COALS and KOH-SI-CHANG 30th, General—YUEN FAT HONG.

PRAYA, 130, Captain MACLEAN.—HONGKONG GOVERNMENT TIDES.

SUNGKHO, British steamer, 904, C. B. N. DODD, 9th August.—MANILA 6th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TROCAS, British steamer, 2,675, James EDWARDS, 9th August.—BALUON and AUGUST, Bulk OIL.—ARNOLD, KARBONG & CO.

SAILING VESSELS.

CALIFORNIA, American schooner, 35, BRAKE, 5th June.—YAP (CAROLINE ISLANDS) 29th May, General—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. KIRK, 26th June.—MANILA 15th June, SUGAR.—SHAW & CO.

FOOCHEW SURE, Hawaiian bark, 868, D. MAKEY, 15th June.—NEW YORK 13th March, KEROSENE OIL.—SHAW & CO.

H. HACKFELD, German bark, 1,240, T. W. HILLIGER, 2nd August.—CARDIFF 8th March, COALS.—MELCHERS & CO.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 390, Bartolomeo GUANAVICO, 22nd June.—CALICO and APAL, BALIAT.—Order.

KITTY, British bark, 916, Wilson, 14th July.—KALAGUA 28th June, TIMBER.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

LIMA, German bark, 461, ALBRECHT, 9th August.—ALBANY (W.V.), 13th June, SANDALWOOD.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

PARAMITA, American ship, 1,428, SOULE, 16th May.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

SEBASTIAN BACH, German barque, 822, HANSEN, 23rd July.—REJAUN 9th July, TIMBER.—WIELER & CO.

SILBERHORN, British ship, 1,853, GIBSON, 5th July.—SHANGHAI 15th July, General—SHAW & CO.

SURKHANNA, American ship, 1,620, SEWELL, 15th July.—NEW YORK 5th March, KEROSENE OIL.—RESTER, BROOKSMAN & CO.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. M. Batalha. Mr. F. Mason.

Mr. Dejan de la Batic. Mr. C. E. Mehta.

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Mr. T. Brockett. Mr. Oscar Noodt.

Mrs. R. Claxton. Mr. Hugh McPhail.

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Mrs. COE. Capt. and Mrs. MOORE.

MR. H. L. DALRYMPLE. Mr. W. PARFITT.

MR. E. DELBEN. Mrs. ROBINSON and CHILDREN.

MR. R. P. DIPPLE. Mr. F. H. SLEGK.

MR. J. P. DOWLING. Mr. & Mrs. A. FINDLAY-SMITH and FAMILY.

MR. GEN. FIDELL. CAPT. and MRS. STOCKHAM.

REV. & MRS. HAMILTON. MR. A. G. STOKES.

MR. W. S. HARRISON. MR. & MRS. WILSON.

MR. MORRIS JONES. DR. MEADEN.